Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1928

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
15	1.—Describe the method of administration of Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen.
10	2.—What steps would you take to decrease the dangers incidental to the use of general anaesthetics?
10	3.—Describe a method of artificial respiration.
10	4.—What factors would influence your decision in advising the patient to have: (a) A general anaesthetic? (b) A local anaesthetic?
15	5.—Describe the method of conduction anaesthesia of the inferior dental nerve on the left side.
15.	6.—Give briefly your method of obtaining local anaesthesia in the following cases:— (a) Opening and curetting cyst in the canine fossa. (b) Extraction of upper posterior teeth on one side. (c) Extraction of six anterior lower teeth.
10	7.—Write explanatory notes on the following: (a) Intraosseous anaesthesia. (b) Open inhaler. (c) Supraperiosteal anaesthesia. (d) Isotonic solution. (e) Intratracheal anaesthesia.
15	8.—Discuss the uses to which local anaesthetics may be put for the relief of pain in the clinical practice of dentistry.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1928

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
12	1.—Describe the anterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.
15	2.—Give a full description of the temporo-mandibular articulation.
12	3.—Give the origin, insertion and action of the muscles attached to the ramus of the mandible.
20	4.—Give the boundaries and contents of the anterior triangles of the neck.
20	5.—Trace the course of the seventh crainal nerve. Name its branches and communications.
12	6.—Give the relations and branches of the internal maxillary artery.
9	7.—Name the structures passing through the following:—

(a) Foramina in occipital bone.

(b) Foramina in great wing of sphenoid bone.

(c) Sphenoidal fissure.

Professional Examinations
June, 1928

ANATOMY
EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry, Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

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Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1928

CHEMISTRY, METALLURGY, PHYSICS

EXAMINER: FENWICK C. BONNELL, D.M.D.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

CHEMISTRY

Value	Question
10	1.—(a) Define: Chemistry, Analysis, Synthesis, Combustion. Osmose, Diffusion, Element. (b) What is Analytical Chemistry? State the object of (a) Qualitative analysis; (b) Quantitative analysis.
10	2.—Write the reactions for the following:— The making of Iron Sulphide. The making of Hydrochloric Acid. The making of Magnesium Oxide. The making of Silver Nitrate. The making of Sodium Carbonate, from Common Salt. The making of Oxygen. Draw the apparatus.
10	3.—You are given a specimen of Urine containing an abundant sediment consisting chiefly of normal blood corpuscles. How must such a sediment be treated in order that the detection of other elements, if present, may be assured?
10	4.—(a) Define: Organic Chemistry. (b) Discuss the Saliva, giving its physical properties and constituents. (c) Give the Sulphocyanate test. (d) Name the chemical constituents of Dentine and Enamel.

PHYSICS

10	1.—(a) Define: Physics, Evaporation, Filtration, Oxidation, Crystallization. (b) Define and illustrate: Conduction, Convection, and Radiation as applied to heat.
10	2.—How does N2O rank as a supporter of Combustion? (a) Describe and state the uses of the Thermometer. (b) What is meant by Specific Gravity?
10	3.—(a) Discuss the change of volume on Freezing. (b) Discuss the effect of Pressure on Boiling Points.

METALLURGY

10	1.—(a) Describe Mercury. State some of its general uses. (b) Name and describe two Salts of Mercury and give the formula of each. (c) Describe the chemical process involved in the setting of Amalgam. (d) How does alloying affect the ductility of the noble metals?
10	2.—(a) Describe the general properties of Aluminum. (b) How is it employed in Dentistry? (c) What properties does Platinum impart to its alloy with Gold? (d) What metals are the best conductors of Heat? Of Electricity?
10	3.—(a) What are the principal differences between Metallic and non-Metallic Elements? (b) Differentiate: Metallic element, Metallic compound and Amalgam. (c) Describe: Gold, Copper, Lead and Tin. Give the fusion point of each.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1928

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WILLIAM P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Alkaloid, Anaesthetic, Hyperemia, Tincture, Putrefaction, Incompatibility, Germicide, Cathartic, Tonic, Stimulant.
10	2.—What are the component parts of a medical prescription, and write a prescription, containing at least three ingredients, (a) for a mouthwash; (b) for a nerve sedative, preliminary to dental operation.
10	3.—Give internal medicinal doses (adult) of the following drugs: Calomel, Tinct. Nucis Vom., Tinct. Digitalis, Arom. Spirits of Ammonia, Sulph. Morphine.
10	4.—Give derivation, dental uses, and method of application of the following drugs: Tinct. Iodini, Trichloracetic Acid, Adrenalin Chlor, Arsenious Acid.
10	5.—Give the names of the drugs upon which you would rely for dental use for the following purposes: Heart-stimulant, Counter-irritant, Astringent, Germicide.
10	6.—What is an alveolar abscess? Give causes and treatment.
10	7.—Describe your method for removal of a recently exposed pulp.
10	8.—What is meant by pulp-capping? When would you resort to it, and what is the prognosis?
10	9.—What is Pyorrhoea Alveolaris? and give your method of treatment.
10	10.—What general rules will govern you in your practice in regard to the extraction of teeth?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

June, 1928

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

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Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Alkaloid, Anaesthetic, Hypertonic, Tincture, Putrefaction, Incompatibility, Germicide, Cathartic, Tonic, Sublimate.
10	2.—What are the component parts of a medical prescription, and write a prescription, containing at least three ingredients, (a) for a mouthwash; (b) for a nerve sedative, preliminary to dental operation.
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Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1928

MEDICINE, SURGERY AND RADIOLOGY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, F.A.C.S., M.B., D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value Marks equal for all questions.

1.—Give treatment for localized infection following extraction of a lower first molar, where infection has extended below the mandible.

2.—A devitalized second bicuspid with a rarefied area as its apex, extends through the floor of the Antrum of Highmore:—
(a) Give briefly the methods of diagnosis.
(b) Give methods of treatment.

3.—Give the common types of infection which give ulceration of the mucous membrane in the mouth.

4.—Outline briefly the oral manifestations of syphilis.

5.—Discuss the treatment of the hare lip and cleft palate baby under the following headings:—
(a) Etiology.
(b) Treatment.

6.—Discuss briefly, typhoid, under the following headings:—
(a) Origin of contamination.
(b) General symptoms.

7.—Discuss diseases of the tempero-maxillary joint, under the following headings:—
(a) Arthritis.
(b) Dislocations.

RADIOLOGY

8.—Outline briefly the technique for the detection of a root in the antrum.

9.—Outline the different shadow pictures seen in:—
(a) Cyst of the lower jaw.
(b) Carcinoma of the lower jaw.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations

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Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1928

OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe the preparation of the cavity, the making and insertion of a porcelain inlay at the gingival margin on the labial surface of an upper cuspid.
10	2.—Illustrate with drawings the various methods of attaching inlays and onlys abutments to vital teeth.
10	3.—When is root amputation favorably indicated? Describe method employed.
10	4.—Tabulate steps taken in filling root-canals in three types of root-canal filling.
10	5.—What are pulp stones? What causes them? How do you detect them? Give treatment.
10	6.—Where are gold foil fillings indicated? Prepare a typical cavity and insert filling.
10	7.—Name in the order of greatest importance the factors that are found to cause decay of teeth.
10	8.—Discuss the early removal of the six-year molar.
10	9.—Instruct the patient on the care of his teeth and tooth brush.
10	10.—What constitutes a balanced diet for a male adult of twenty years who is doing office work?

Preliminary Examination
June, 1923

Time, Two Hours and Forty Minutes. Value, 200.

Note. In working any examples which may be set, full credit will be given for the method of solution employed, even if the answer is not correct. Answers should be clear, and figures should be neatly written. Candidates should not attempt more than twenty questions.

1. Describe the preparation of the seating, the bedding and the setting of a pavement edge of the greatest possible length on the level and on a curve.

2. Illustrate with sketches the various methods of attaching large and small signposts to fences.

3. Explain how you would set out a [illegible] Describe the various operations.

4. Describe, with sketches, how to fill a deep cutting in three lifts of [illegible]

5. What are the principal [illegible] Write a note about each. How do you [illegible]

6. Describe, with sketches, the construction of [illegible] and state the [illegible]

7. Explain in a series of concise instructions the duties that may be required to be carried out by a [illegible]

8. Describe the work required of the skeleton under [illegible]

9. [illegible]

10. [illegible]

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1928

ORTHODONTIA, JURISPRUDENCE AND ETHICS

EXAMINER: MANLY BOWLES, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
15	1.—What are the generally accepted causes of malocclusion? Describe the type of malocclusion which each cause might produce. If you have the child under your care until twelve years of age, which causes can you prevent or overcome without direct orthodontic treatment?
9	2.—In orthodontic treatment, why and when should impressions be taken? Why and when should the X-ray be used?
9	3.—A child four years of age, through accident, has lost the central incisors. What treatment, if any, would you advise and why?
13	4.—What is the proper age to commence orthodontic treatment? Discuss fully.
6	5.—Define:— Neutroclusion. Distoclusion. Mesioclusion. Stationary Anchorage. Reciprocal Anchorage. Intermaxillary Anchorage.
8	6.—Describe the following appliances, giving briefly merits and demerits of each:— Plain Labial Arch Wire. Pin and Tube. Ribbon Arch. Removable Lingual Arch (Mershon's).
7	7.—Discuss the responsibility which a dentist assumes when he undertakes to treat a patient.
6.	8.—Can a license to practise dentistry when once given be revoked? If so, from what causes?
5	9.—What does the term "ordinary skill" imply when applied to the dental practitioner?
7	10.—In mal-practice suits upon whom is the onus of proof and what must be proven?
8	11.—Define ethics. Why is it considered non-ethical for a dentist to advertise?
7	12.—By what ethical means may a dentist endeavour to extend his practice?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1928

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

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PATHOLOGY

Value	Question
8	1.—Define: Hyperplasia, Hypertophy, Necrosis, Erosion.
12	2.—Describe, from a histo-pathological standpoint, "acute Fuso-Spirillary Gingivitis."
10	3.—Define: Abscess, Cyst, Infarction, Embolism, Ulcer.
10	4.—Discuss, The ability of the pulp to repair injuries.
10	5.—Write a short note on caries of the dentine.

BACTERIOLOGY

10	6.—Give the morphology and cultural characteristics of the "Diphtheria Bacillus."
10	7.—Define: Phagocyte, Enzyme, Infection, Fermentation, Disease.
14	8.—Write all you know about the Staphylococci.
8	9.—Describe fully, how active immunity may be produced.
8	10.—Discuss fully, the motility of bacteria.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1928

PHYSIOLOGY AND HISTOLOGY

EXAMINER: A. W. COGSWELL, M.D., C.M., D.D.S.

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HISTOLOGY

Value	Question
10	1.—What properties are exhibited by living Cells?
10	2.—Describe cell division.
10	3.—How is the blastoderm formed? Name the layers of which it is composed and note the tissues formed from each layer.
10	4.—Describe a leucocyte; name the principle forms found in the blood.
10	5.—Describe the amoeboid phenomena of the colourless blood-corpuscles.

PHYSIOLOGY

10	1.—Name the most conspicuous events in the beat of the heart: describe the sounds of the heart; describe the arterial pulse.
10	2.—Describe the difference between abdominal and costal respiration.
10	3.—Describe the process of digestion, tracing the food in its progress along the alimentary canal.
10	4.—How are the digested solids of the food disposed of?
10	5.—How are waste products eliminated from the body?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations June, 1928

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe the process of securing the proper relation to each other of the upper and lower Maxillae, in making full dentures.
10	2.—Compare your method of securing the proper relation or "bite", with the so-called "mush-bite."
10	3.—(a) Discuss the variation in pressure, in different locations of the upper arch, and palate, which you strive to secure, in taking an upper impression. (b) How do you deal with this variation?
10	4.—Describe methods at your disposal, for securing a harmonious selection of tooth for an edentulous case.
10	5.—Discuss:— (a) Post-damming. (b) Re-basing. (c) Occlusion. (d) Re-grinding.
10	6.—Discuss briefly: Anatomical Articulation, in connection with Mechanical Articulators.
10	7.—Give the indications for fixed bridgework.
10	8.—Where the occlusion is normal, and the abutment teeth are healthy, compare the probable result of replacing the two upper right bicuspids:— (a) With a fixed bridge. (b) With a removable bridge.
10	9.—Describe, with drawings, your preparation of an upper central, or cuspid, for a three-quarter crown, Carmichael, or inlay attachment, as an abutment for fixed bridgework.
10	10.—Illustrate and describe briefly your preparation of an anterior root, for a porcelain crown, with a dowel or post, the nerve having been previously devitalized.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1928

ANAESTHETICS

EXAMINER: E. W. PAUL, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
20	1.—Give your treatment for suppressed respiration, syncope, broken hypodermic needle, nausea, unilateral dislocation of the mandible.
20	2.—Discuss the signs and symptoms which occur under nitrous oxide and oxygen in light anaesthesia, too deep anaesthesia and normal anaesthesia under the headings of respiration, muscular phenomena, eye reflexes and colour.
20	3.—What constitutes a difficult patient under nitrous oxide and oxygen. Give your treatment for such cases.
20	4.—(a) Under what conditions would an inferior dental nerve-blocking injection be indicated? (b) Describe the procedure in making such an injection.
20	5.—(a) Discuss the care of the hypodermic syringe. (b) What are the essentials of a satisfactory hypodermic needle? (c) Explain and describe a supra-periosteal injection.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1928

ANATOMY

EXAMINER: D. N. ROSS, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
15	1.—Describe fully the external surface of the occipital bone.
16	2.—Classify articulations. Give the attachments of the ligaments in relation to the temporo-mandibular articulation. Give the nerve supply of this joint.
15	3.—Name the branches of the external carotid artery. Give the course and relations of the artery supplying the side of the face.
15	4.—Give the origin, course and branches of the mandibular branch of the fifth nerve.
15	5.—Give a description of the salivary glands.
12	6.—Give the boundaries, floor and contents of the superior carotid triangle.
12	7.—Give the origin, insertion and action of the following muscles: Temporal. Digastric. External pterygoid. Internal pterygoid. Sterno-mastoid. Omo-hyoid.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1928

CHEMISTRY AND METALLURGY

EXAMINER: J. STANLEY BAGNALL, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Write short notes on Magnetism, Field of Force, Conductor, Nonconductor, Voltaic cell, Wet battery, Rheostat, Electromagnet, Voltmeter, Lever.
10	2.—Illustrate, by diagram, a method of wiring a dental office consisting of four rooms, each room to have two lights controlled by the same switch. Each room to have also one wall outlet, not controlled by the lighting switches.
10	3.—(a) What is meant by direct and alternating currents? (b) Describe the construction of an alternating current electric motor.
10	4.—How are Rontgen rays obtained and explain their method of use in obtaining "X-Ray" pictures.

CHEMISTRY

10	5.—(a) Give a method, with equations, for the preparation of nitrous oxide. (b) What impurities are likely to be present and how may they be removed?
10	6.—Describe, and illustrate by diagram, the parts of a typical flame.
10	7.—(a) What is a reducing agent? Give an example of its use, with equations. (b) Describe the method of manufacture of commercial artificial illuminating gas.
10	8.—Explain the following terms: Ester, Fermentation, Aldehyde, Ether, Soap.

METALLURGY

10	9.—Describe the internal structure of a typical metal.
10	10.—(a) Give the approximate composition of the "silver amalgam" used in dentistry. (b) What metals are commonly used to modify the properties of the two main constituents and for what purpose is each of these metals added?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1928

MATERIA MEDICA AND THERAPEUTICS

EXAMINER: WILLIAM P. BRODERICK, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Define: Therapeutics, Abscess, Inflammation, Suppuration, Ischemia, Incompatibility, Pulse, Gangrene, Cathartic, Emulsion.
10	2.—Give derivation, dental uses and physiological action of the following drugs:—Atropine Sulphate, Chloral Hydrate, Ethyl Chloride, Acet. of Morphine, Tinct. Digitalis.
10	3.—What is the general systemic effect of the use of the Bromides as a medicine, and write a prescription for adult, containing three doses of Brom. of Potass.
10	4.—Write a prescription to correct (a) acidity of the oral fluid; (b) for a mouthwash to be used regularly.
10	5.—Name three agents that you would rely on for the following purposes:—(a) Heart-stimulant, Astringent, Germicide, Cathartic, pain after extraction.
10	6.—What is an Alveolar Abscess? Give probable causes and your treatment.
10	7.—Give etiology of Pyorrhoes Alveolaris, and your treatment for the disease.
10	8.—Give your treatment for an exposed sixth year molar in child of ten years.
10	9.—Explain:—Empyema of Antrum, Pericementitis, Stomatitis, and general treatment.
10	10.—State the factors that will govern you in practice, in regard to the extraction of teeth.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1928

MEDICINE AND SURGERY

EXAMINER: FULTON RISDON, F.A.C.S., M.B., D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value. Marks equal for all questions.

1.—Define term "Anemia" giving the more common classifications and describe in a general way how you would recognize the different classes from a blood smear.

2.—Ouline the oral manifestations of scarlet fever, measles and diphtheria.

3.—Patient presents with fracture of the lower jaw through cuspid region and has considerable discharge from this area with non-union of the fragments and all teeth still in position. Discuss the likely cause of non-union.

4.—Patient consults you because of discharge from the socket following an extraction. Discuss the causes of discharge of pus in this type of case.

5.—Patient presents with rheumatoid pains in the muscles.

(a) Discuss your method of investigation for focal infection about the teeth.

(b) Describe briefly the radiographic findings about teeth likely causing this condition.

6.—Discuss the technique for localization of an impacted lower molar.

7.—Outline in detail a technique for removal of an impacted third molar in the lower jaw with the second molar in position. Second molar vital and with no cavities.

8.—Discuss the etiology of cleft palate and hare lip and outline briefly the usual operation for total cleft of palate.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1928

OPERATIVE AND PREVENTIVE DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. ROSS THOMAS, D.D.S., D.D.C.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Give classification of cavities. Illustrate with drawings.
10	2.—Describe the making of an M.O.D. inlay by the indirect method.
10	3.—Make the preparation of the tooth and construct a porcelain jacket crown for a lateral.
10	4.—Give the formula for the making of silver amalgam.
10	5.—Where would you use Copper amalgam for a root filling? Describe your technique. Give prognosis.
10	6.—Tabulate the uses of X-Ray in dentistry.
10	7.—Describe the Metaphen treatment of Dr. Bunting.
10	8.—How do you determine the hydrogen ion concentration of saliva? Of what value is this to the Dentist?
10	9.—What would constitute a balanced diet for a growing boy of fourteen years?
10	10.—Describe an ideal toilet of the human mouth.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1928

ORTHODONTIA, ETHICS AND JURISPRUDENCE

EXAMINER: MANLY BOWLES, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—What do you understand by "normal occlusion?" Describe three great classes of malocclusion.
12	2.—Patient thirteen years of age: You decide that expansion is needed in both arches and that incisors need to be moved labially and rotated. Describe appliances you would use, and what instruction or directions would you give, (a) To the patient? (b) To the parents?
6	3.—What disease may cause the too long retention of the deciduous teeth? What disease the too early loss of the deciduous teeth?
10	4.—What benefit may a patient reasonably expect to receive from orthodontic treatment?
10	5.—Discuss the causes of failure in orthodontic treatment.
12	6.—Discuss mouth breathing as it affects the following: (a) Occlusion of the teeth. (b) General health. In overcoming mouth breathing, what is the duty of: (a) Dentist? (b) Physician? (c) Parents.
10	7.—In order of their importance give the objects of legislation to regulate the practice of dentistry.
10	8.—In malpractice suits, upon whom is the onus of proof and what must be proven?
10	9.—Is it considered ethical to give an estimate of fee before commencing treatment? If so, how would you arrive at such an estimate? Would it make any difference if you knew the patient to be a man of wealth?
10	10.—What is meant by "fee splitting"? Do you consider it ethical. Give reasons for your answer.

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1928

PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY

EXAMINER: C. H. WEICKER, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
	PATHOLOGY
10	1.—Give the causes of inflammation of the pulp.
10	2.—Name the pathological conditions you would look for in a roentgenogram of the teeth.
8	3.—Give the symptoms of infection in the Antrum of Highmore.
14	4.—Discuss the etiology and pathology of a chronic alveolar abscess.
8	5.—Write a short note on caries of enamel.
	BACTERIOLOGY
12	6.—How do bacteria multiply? What is meant by spore formation and name two bacteria with this property?
12	7.—What is meant by virulence of bacteria and give methods by which this quality may be modified.
14	8.—Describe fully the Streptococcus Viridans and the part it plays in producing diseases.
12	9.—How are bacteria destroyed after they enter the body?

Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations
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PATHOLOGY AND BACTERIOLOGY
EXAMINER: C. H. WECKER, D.D.S.

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Dominion Dental Council of Canada

Professional Examinations September, 1928

PROSTHETIC DENTISTRY

EXAMINER: M. A. McINTYRE, D.D.S.

Note.—A pass mark of fifty per cent. must be made on each section of every paper, with the exception of "Operative and Preventive Dentistry" and "Prosthetic Dentistry Crown and Bridge Work" which require seventy-five per cent. on the entire paper.

Value	Question
10	1.—Describe the procedure you would use in securing the proper bite and the best impression, for rebasing a lower denture.
10	2.—Of what use and importance is the rebasing of dentures in general practise?
10	3.—Describe your method of obtaining the proper lip line, high and low, the medium line and the relation of the occlusal plane to the lower lip in restoring an edentulous case.
10	4.—With the six lower anteriors in place, describe with a drawing your method of restoring the posterior teeth.
10	5.—What method do you use to secure the impression for a partial upper, where the bicuspids on both sides and the right central and lateral are missing?
10	6.—Describe with drawings your construction of a lower bridge replacing the lower bicuspids on either side.
10	7.—Do you consider indirect retention necessary in a bar lower replacing all except the anteror six teeth? If so, why? Describe your method.
10	8.—Describe five types of artificial crowns used in the practise of dentistry.
10	9.—What adjustment do you expect to be called on to make, for a patient for whom you have made full upper and lower dentures? Over what period of time approximately, will these adjustments extend?
10	10.—Upon what circumstances depends the ultimate success of (a) Bridgework? (b) Partial denture construction?